

Annex

1

CHARACTERISTICS OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS

The typical graduation age is the age at the end of the last school/academic year of the corresponding level and programme when the degree is obtained. The age is the age that normally corresponds to the age of graduation. (Note that at some levels of education the term “graduation age” may not translate literally and is used here purely as a convention.)

Table X1.1a.
Typical graduation ages in upper secondary education

	Programme orientation		Educational/labour market destination				
	General programmes	Pre-vocational or vocational programmes	ISCED 3A programmes	ISCED 3B programmes	ISCED 3C short programmes ¹	ISCED 3C long programmes ¹	
OECD countries	Australia	17-18	17-18	17-18	17-18	17-18	
	Austria	18	18	18	18	a	
	Belgium	18	18	18	a	18	
	Canada	m	m	m	m	m	
	Czech Republic	18-19	18-19	18-19	18-19	a	18-19
	Denmark	19-20	19-20	19-20	a	19-20	19-20
	Finland	19	19	19	a	a	a
	France	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Germany	19	19	19	19	19	a
	Greece	17-18	17-18	17-18	a	16-17	17-18
	Hungary	18	18	18-20	a	16-17	18
	Iceland	20	20	20	19	18	20
	Ireland	17-18	18	17-18	a	19	17-18
	Italy	19	19	19	19	17	a
	Japan	18	18	18	18	18	18
	Korea	17-18	17-18	17-18	a	a	17-18
	Luxembourg	17-19	17-19	17-19	19	17-19	17-19
	Mexico	18	18	18	a	a	18
	Netherlands	18-20	18-20	17-18	a	18-19	18-20
	New Zealand	17-18	17-18	18	17	17	17
	Norway	18-19	18-19	18-19	a	m	18-19
	Poland	18	20	19-20	a	a	19-20
	Portugal	17-18	17-18	17-18	17-18	17-18	17-18
	Slovak Republic	18-20	18-20	19-20	a	17	18-19
	Spain	17	17	17	a	17	17
	Sweden	19	19	19	a	a	19
Switzerland	18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20	m	17-19	
Turkey	16-17	16-17	16-17	a	m	a	
United Kingdom	m	m	m	m	m	m	
United States	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Partner economies	Brazil	17	18	19	18	a	a
	Chile	18	18	18	a	a	a
	Estonia	19	19	19	a	a	a
	Israel	18	18	18	a	a	18
	Russian Federation	17	17	17	17	17	17-18
	Slovenia	19	19	19	19	17-18	a

1. Duration categories for ISCED 3C - Short: at least one year shorter than ISCED 3A/3B programmes; Long: of similar duration to ISCED 3A or 3B programmes.

Source: OECD.

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

Table X1.1b.
Typical graduation ages in post-secondary non-tertiary education

	Educational/labour market destination		
	ISCED 4A programmes	ISCED 4B programmes	ISCED 4C programmes
OECD countries			
Australia	a	a	18-19
Austria	19	20	20
Belgium	19	19	19-21
Canada	m	m	m
Czech Republic	20	a	20
Denmark	21-22	a	a
Finland	a	a	25-29
France	m	m	m
Germany	22	22	a
Greece	a	a	19-20
Hungary	a	a	19-22
Iceland	a	a	21
Ireland	a	a	18-19
Italy	a	a	20
Japan	m	m	m
Korea	a	a	a
Luxembourg	a	a	20-25
Mexico	a	a	a
Netherlands	a	a	18-20
New Zealand	18	18	18
Norway	19	a	20
Poland	a	a	21
Portugal	m	m	m
Slovak Republic	20-21	a	a
Spain	18	a	a
Sweden	a	a	19-20
Switzerland	19-21	21-23	a
Turkey	a	a	a
United Kingdom	m	m	m
United States	m	m	m
Partner economies			
Brazil	a	a	a
Chile	a	a	a
Estonia	a	a	21
Israel	m	m	a
Russian Federation	a	a	19
Slovenia	20	20	a

Source: OECD.

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

Table X1.1c.
Typical graduation ages in tertiary education

	Tertiary-type B (ISCED 5B)	Tertiary-type A (ISCED 5A)			Advanced research programmes (ISCED 6)	
		3 to less than 5 years	5 to 6 years	More than 6 years		
OECD countries	Australia	23-29	20	20	22	24-28
	Austria	20-22	22	23	25	25
	Belgium	21-23	22-24	23-24	25-27	25-29
	Canada	m	22	23	25	29
	Czech Republic	23-24	22-23	24-25	a	27-28
	Denmark	21-25	22-24	25-26	26-28	30-34
	Finland	21-22	22-26	24-28	30-34	29
	France	20-21	m	m	m	25-26
	Germany	21-22	25	26	a	28
	Greece	24	21-22	22-24	22-24	24-28
	Hungary	21	m	m	m	30
	Iceland	22-24	23	25	a	29
	Ireland	20	21-22	23-24	24	27
	Italy	22-23	22	23-25	a	27-29
	Japan	20	22	24	a	27
	Korea	20	m	m	m	26
	Luxembourg	m	m	m	m	m
	Mexico	m	m	m	m	24-28
	Netherlands	19-20	22-23	22-24	25-26	25
	New Zealand	20	21-22	22-24	23-24	28
	Norway	20	22	24	25	27
	Poland	24-25	24	25	a	26
	Portugal	21	22	23	25-26	m
	Slovak Republic	21-22	21-22	23-24	a	27
	Spain	19	20	22	24	25-27
	Sweden	22-23	23-25	25-26	a	27-29
	Switzerland	23-29	23-26	23-26	28	29
	Turkey	19	22-24	24-28	30-34	30-34
	United Kingdom	20-21	21	23	24	24
	United States	20	22	24	25	27
Partner economies	Brazil	24	m	m	m	27
	Chile	m	m	m	m	25
	Estonia	m	m	m	m	28
	Israel	20-22	22-26	a	a	28-30
	Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	25-30
	Slovenia	m	m	m	m	28

Note: Where tertiary-type A data are available by duration of programme, the graduation rate for all programmes is the sum of the graduation rates by duration of programme.

Source: OECD.

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

Table X1.2a.
School year and financial year used for the calculation of indicators, OECD countries



Source: OECD.

Table X1.2b.
School year and financial year used for the calculation of indicators, partner economies

		Financial year												School year																													
		2003												2004												2005												2006					
Partner economies	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Brazil																																										
Chile																																											
Estonia																																											
Israel																																											
Russian Federation																																											
Slovenia																																											
	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
		2003												2004												2005												2006					

Source: OECD.

Table X1.3.
Summary of completion requirements for upper secondary (ISCED 3) programmes

	ISCED 3A programmes				ISCED 3B programmes				ISCED 3C programmes				
	Final examination	Series of examinations during programme	Specified number of course hours, AND examination	Specified number of course hours only	Final examination	Series of examinations during programme	Specified number of course hours, AND examination	Specified number of course hours only	Final examination	Series of examinations during programme	Specified number of course hours, AND examination	Specified number of course hours only	
OECD countries	Australia ^{1,2}	Y/N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
	Austria	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
	Belgium (Fl.) ³	Y	Y	N	N	a	a	a	a	Y	Y	N	N
	Belgium (Fr.)	Y	Y	N	N	a	a	a	a	Y	Y	N	N
	Canada (Québec) ¹	N	Y	Y	N					N	Y	Y	N
	Czech Republic ¹	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
	Denmark ¹	Y	Y	Y		a	a	a	a	Y	Y	Y	
	Finland	Y/N	Y	Y	N								
	France	Y	N	Y	N	a	a	a	a	Y/N	Y	N	
	Germany	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	a	a	a	a
	Greece ¹	N	Y	N	N					N	Y	N	N
	Hungary	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
	Iceland ¹	Y/N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y/N	Y	N	N
	Ireland ¹	Y	N	N	N	a	a	a	a	Y	Y	Y	N
	Italy	Y	N	Y/N	N	Y	Y/N	Y/N	N	Y	N	Y/N	N
	Japan	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
	Korea	N	N	N	Y					N	N	N	Y
	Luxembourg	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
	Mexico	N	Y	Y	N					Y/N	Y	Y	N
	Netherlands ¹	Y	Y	Y	N	a	a	a	a	Y	Y	Y	N
	New Zealand	Y	N	N	N								
	Norway	N	Y	Y	N	a	a	a	a	N	Y	Y	N
	Poland	Y/N	N	N	N	a	a	a	a	Y	N	N	N
	Portugal	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Slovak Republic ¹	Y	N	Y	N					Y	N	Y	N
	Spain	N	Y	Y	N					Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	N
Sweden	Y/N	Y/N	N	Y/N									
Switzerland	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y		Y		
Turkey ¹	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	
United Kingdom ¹	N ⁴	Y	N	N	a	a	a	a		Y	N	N	
United States ¹	20Y/30 N	SS	SS	Y ⁵	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	
Partner economy	Israel ¹	Y/N	Y	Y	N	a	a	a	a	Y/N	Y	Y	

Note: Y = Yes; N = No; SS = Some states

1. See Annex 3 for additional notes on completion requirements (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2007).

2. Completion requirements for ISCED 3A vary by state and territory. The information provided represents a generalisation of diverse requirements.

3. Covers general education only.

4. There is usually no final examination, though some ISCED 3A programmes can be completed this way.

5. Almost all states specify levels of Carnegie credits (*i.e.* acquired through completion of a two-semester course in specific subjects, which vary by state).

Source: OECD.

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

Annex

2

REFERENCE STATISTICS

Table X2.1.

Overview of the economic context using basic variables (reference period: calendar year 2004, 2004 current prices)

	Total public expenditure as a percentage of GDP	GDP per capita (in equivalent USD converted using PPPs)	GDP deflator (1995 = 100)	Number of full-time equivalents students enrolled in educational institutions as a percentage of total population	
OECD countries	Australia	m	30 875	125.00	22.5
	Austria	50.3	33 235	110.38	19.4
	Belgium	m	31 975	114.47	25.3
	Canada	39.9	32 413	118.03	m
	Czech Republic	44.4	19 426	156.29	21.3
	Denmark	55.1	32 335	120.47	25.5
	Finland	50.3	29 833	114.18	24.5
	France	53.2	29 006	113.63	24.1
	Germany	47.1	29 916	105.67	20.3
	Greece	39.4	27 691	146.56	19.3
	Hungary	m	16 519	248.77	20.9
	Iceland	44.7	33 271	139.66	30.7
	Ireland	33.9	36 536	143.12	24.5
	Italy	47.8	27 744	129.18	19.0
	Japan	37.2	28 930	91.56	16.5
	Korea	28.1	20 723	131.51	24.2
	Luxembourg	43.1	64 843	118.67	m
	Mexico	23.4	10 145	302.43	30.2
	Netherlands	46.4	33 571	126.12	21.9
	New Zealand	31.1	24 834	119.95	27.0
	Norway	45.8	41 880	141.74	25.1
	Poland	m	13 089	187.56	23.9
	Portugal	46.7	19 324	134.11	20.7
	Slovak Republic	23.1	14 651	163.63	22.6
	Spain	38.7	26 018	135.65	19.2
	Sweden	56.8	31 072	112.11	24.9
Switzerland	46.0	34 740	105.04	m	
Turkey	m	7 212	3 972.22	19.7	
United Kingdom	43.3	31 780	126.15	24.8	
United States	36.4	39 660	118.84	22.9	
Partner economies	Brazil	32.7	9 054	224.69	27.2
	Chile ¹	m	12 635	150.09	27.9
	Estonia	34.2	14 441	187.99	24.7
	Israel	49.2	24 512	146.38	30.1
	Russian Federation	m	9 899	868.01	14.8
	Slovenia	47.4	21 536	184.81	20.1

1. Year of reference 2005.

Source: OECD.

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

Table X2.2.
Basic reference statistics (reference period: calendar year 2004, 2004 current prices)¹

	Gross Domestic Product (in millions of local currency) ²	Gross Domestic Product (adjusted to financial year) ³	Total public expenditure (in millions of local currency)	Total population in thousand (mid-year estimates)	Purchasing Power Parity for GDP (PPP) (USD=1)	Purchasing Power Parity for GDP (PPP) (Euro Zone=1)	Purchasing Power Parity for private consumption (PPP) (USD=1)	
OECD countries	Australia	857 765	848 008	m	20 204	1.359422	1.5698	1.4
	Austria	235 819		118 664	8 175	0.867975	1.0023	0.89
	Belgium	288 089		m	10 421	0.864572	0.9984	0.91
	Canada	1 290 788		515 468	31 989	1.24549	1.4382	1.26
	Czech Republic	2 781 060		1 235 094	10 207	14.02564	16.1959	15.06
	Denmark	1 467 310		807 820	5 403	8.398717	9.6983	8.94
	Finland	151 935		76 484	5 227	0.974275	1.1250	1.07
	France	1 659 020		883 116	62 324	0.917704	1.0597	0.95
	Germany	2 207 200		1 039 600	82 501	0.89429	1.0327	0.9
	Greece	212 734		83 801	11 062	0.694512	0.8020	0.75
	Hungary	20 712 284		m	10 107	124.053262	143.2486	133.39
	Iceland	915 286		409 233	293	94.023652	108.5723	103.46
	Ireland	147 569		50 072	4 059	0.99503	1.1490	1.08
	Italy	1 388 870		663 443	58 175	0.860514	0.9937	0.91
	Japan ⁴	496 050 500	491 920 250	183 222 000	127 751	133.100917	153.6962	152.31
	Korea	779 380 500		218 768 500	48 082	782.194214	903.2266	888.8
	Luxembourg	26 996		11 647	453	0.918444	1.0606	0.9
	Mexico	7 709 096		1 802 610	104 000	7.306949	8.4376	7.9
	Netherlands	489 854		227 535	16 276	0.896506	1.0352	0.91
	New Zealand	148 484		46 234	4 063	1.471595	1.6993	1.5
	Norway	1 716 933		786 170	4 591	8.929665	10.3114	9.72
	Poland	922 157		m	38 180	1.845321	2.1309	2.07
	Portugal	143 478		66 975	10 502	0.706991	0.8164	0.75
	Slovak Republic	1 355 262		312 732	5 382	17.186158	19.8454	18.89
	Spain	840 106		325 095	42 692	0.756343	0.8734	0.78
	Sweden	2 565 056		1 456 493	8 994	9.178642	10.5989	9.57
Switzerland	447 309		205 981	7 454	1.727346	1.9946	1.86	
Turkey	430 511		m	71 789	0.831471	0.9601	0.9	
United Kingdom	1 176 527	1 126 854	509 421	59 835	0.618715	0.7145	0.61	
United States	11 657 300	11 469 975	4 243 239	293 933	1	1.1547	1	
<i>Euro Zone</i>					0.866	1.0000	m	
Partner economies	Brazil	1 941 498		634 416	182 937	1.1722	1.3536	m
	Chile ⁵	64 549 001		m	16 295	313.522	362.0346	m
	Estonia	146 694		50 217	1 351	7.5186	8.6820	m
	Israel	548 936		270 251	6 809	3.289	3.7979	m
	Russian Federation	17 008 400		m	143 850	11.9443	13.7925	m
	Slovenia	6 271 795		2 974 939	1 996	145.8705	168.4417	m

1. Data on GDP, PPPs and total public expenditure in countries in the Euro zone are provided in EUR.

2. GDP calculated for the fiscal year in Australia and GDP and total public expenditure calculated for the fiscal year in New Zealand.

3. For countries where GDP is not reported for the same reference period as data on educational finance, GDP is estimated as: $w_t - 1 (GDPT - 1) + wt (GDPT)$, where w_t and $w_t - 1$ are the weights for the respective portions of the two reference periods for GDP which fall within the educational financial year. Adjustments were made in Chapter B for Australia, Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

4. Total public expenditure adjusted to financial year.

5. Year of reference 2005.

Source: OECD.

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

Table X2.3.
Basic reference statistics (reference period: calendar year 1995, 1995 current prices)¹

	Gross Domestic Product (in millions of local currency) ²	Gross Domestic Product (adjusted to financial year) ³	Gross Domestic Product (2004 constant prices, base year=1995) ²	Total public expenditure (in millions of local currency)	Total population in thousand (mid-year estimates)	Purchasing Power Parity for GDP (PPP) (USD=1)	Purchasing Power Parity for private consumption (PPP) (USD=1)	
OECD countries	Australia	518 144	502 361	686 212	184 270	18 193	1.319122	1.37969
	Austria	175 526		213 639	98 374	7 948	0.949892	0.98335
	Belgium	207 782		251 680	107 927	10 137	0.921861	0.95232
	Canada	810 426	771 914	1 093 593	381 542	29 302	1.214619	1.27027
	Czech Republic	1 466 522		1 779 434	783 678	10 331	10.857984	12.26405
	Denmark	1 019 545		1 217 947	606 983	5 230	8.589436	8.91466
	Finland	95 916		133 067	59 039	5 108	0.979608	1.13104
	France	1 194 808		1 460 042	650 674	59 419	0.959259	1.02936
	Germany	1 848 450		2 088 821	1 012 330	81 661	1.02654	0.99959
	Greece	102 790		145 150	m	10 634	0.578868	0.64704
	Hungary	5 767 686		8 325 998	2 327 299	10 329	59.296251	61.86322
	Iceland	454 213		655 371	186 845	267	75.172041	87.62692
	Ireland	53 147		103 107	21 840	3 601	0.817283	0.89372
	Italy	947 339		1 075 108	499 713	56 844	0.775789	0.82553
	Japan ⁴	493 271 700	488 212 650	541 780 074	m	125 472	174.850793	197.74651
	Korea	398 837 700		592 620 667	83 080 800	45 093	690.03741	685.20741
	Luxembourg	15 110		22 748	5 996	410	1.002795	0.96317
	Mexico	1 837 019		2 549 055	380 924	90 164	2.928674	3.17044
	Netherlands	305 261		388 412	170 327	15 460	0.903208	0.91699
	New Zealand	93 387		123 793	31 743	3 676	1.462794	1.47642
	Norway	937 445		1 211 317	483 072	4 358	9.012985	9.53392
Poland	337 222		491 667	147 561	38 588	1.147401	1.25985	
Portugal	85 138		106 983	m	10 030	0.61231	0.63843	
Slovak Republic	585 784		828 265	189 100	5 363	13.140138	13.24353	
Spain	447 205		619 337	192 633	39 388	0.708614	0.75011	
Sweden	1 787 889		2 287 929	1 199 338	8 827	9.421095	10.211	
Switzerland	372 250		425 849	157 093	7 081	1.997352	2.10287	
Turkey	7 762		10 838	m	61 644	0.022613	0.02584	
United Kingdom	719 747	690 268	932 671	322 934	58 025	0.623732	0.64311	
United States	7 342 300	7 261 100	9 809 217	2 717 835	266 588	1	1	
Partner economies	Brazil	646 192		745 444	224 283	152 945	0.63	m
	Chile	25 875 699		43 007 633	5 265 291	14 210	247.49	m
	Estonia	43 061		78 031	m	1 448	4.8101	m
	Israel	283 038		389 898	147 374	5 545	2.986	m
	Russian Federation	1 540 493		1 959 467	m	147 613	1.63	m
	Slovenia	m		3 393 643	m	1 990	0.4017	m

1. Data on GDP, PPPs and total public expenditure in countries in the Euro zone are provided in EUR.

2. Australia and New Zealand : GDP and total public expenditure calculated for the fiscal year.

3. For countries where GDP is not reported for the same reference period as data on educational finance, GDP is estimated as: $wt-1 (GDPT - 1) + wt (GDPT)$, where wt and $wt-1$ are the weights for the respective portions of the two reference periods for GDP which fall within the educational financial year. Adjustments were made in Chapter B for Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

4. Total public expenditure adjusted to financial year.

Source: OECD.

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

Table X2.4.
Annual expenditure on educational institutions per student for all services (2004)
In equivalent USD converted using PPPs for private consumption, by level of education, based on full-time equivalents

	Pre-primary education (for children 3 years and older)	Primary education	Secondary education				Post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education (including R&D activities)			All tertiary education excluding R&D activities	Primary to tertiary education
			Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	All secondary education	Tertiary-type B education		Tertiary-type A & advanced research programmes	All tertiary education			
										(1)		
OECD countries												
Australia	m	5 609	7 522	8 596	7 923	7 738	8 181	14 565	13 629	9 953	7 820	
Austria	5 955	7 479	8 747	9 715	9 213	x(4)	9 823	13 927	13 614	9 358	9 561	
Belgium	4 670	6 304	x(5)	x(5)	7 364	x(5)	x(9)	x(9)	11 250	7 524	7 619	
Canada	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Czech Republic	2 959	2 600	4 441	4 461	4 451	2040	3 048	6 651	6 288	5 319	4 176	
Denmark	5 001	7 592	7 726	8 893	8 313	x(4, 9)	x(9)	x(9)	14 303	10 698	9 174	
Finland	3 899	5 081	8 120	5 968	6 775	x(5)	7 948	11 388	11 386	7 009	7 101	
France	4 770	4 909	7 570	9 547	8 440	3 943	8 803	10 814	10 305	7 121	7 612	
Germany	5 454	4 917	6 043	10 393	7 528	10 506	6 372	13 134	12 177	7 675	7 753	
Greece	x(2)	4 255	x(5)	x(5)	4 828	5 267	2 360	6 667	5 179	4 186	4 755	
Hungary ¹	3 935	3 572	3 193	3 690	3 434	5 906	4 733	6 694	6 599	5 215	4 023	
Iceland	5 556	7 665	7 528	6 662	7 017	x(4, 9)	x(9)	x(9)	8 071	m	7 510	
Ireland	4 559	4 996	6 397	6 734	6 550	4762	x(9)	x(9)	9 408	6 859	6 185	
Italy ¹	5 646	6 988	7 240	7 538	7 417	m	7 922	7 296	7 303	4 550	7 303	
Japan	3 447	5 725	6 401	6 889	6 655	x(4, 9)	6 658	12 039	10 655	m	7 120	
Korea	2 218	3 952	5 331	6 587	5 950	a	3 752	7 568	6 220	5 416	5 275	
Luxembourg ¹	x(2)	13 734	18 406	18 094	18 242	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Mexico	1 659	1 567	1 481	2 371	1 777	a	x(9)	x(9)	5 345	4 471	1 968	
Netherlands	5 721	6 130	7 830	6 933	7 429	6 526	a	13 641	13 641	8 508	7 881	
New Zealand	5 016	5 092	5 233	7 283	6 179	5 310	5 681	9 648	8 698	8 084	6 179	
Norway	3 975	7 839	8 705	11 482	10 206	x(5)	x(9)	x(9)	13 777	9 599	9 850	
Poland ¹	3 606	2 791	2 516	2 629	2 576	2 806	2 457	3 986	3 933	3 471	2 962	
Portugal ¹	4 205	4 413	5 994	5 621	5 815	m	x(9)	x(9)	7 297	m	5 476	
Slovak Republic	2 343	1 886	2 173	2 870	2 496	x(4)	x(4)	5 945	5 945	5 404	2 782	
Spain	4 477	4 814	x(5)	x(5)	6 498	x(5)	8 109	9 291	9 093	6 645	6 399	
Sweden	4 236	7 164	7 516	7 882	7 710	3 296	x(9)	x(9)	15 555	8 013	8 714	
Switzerland ¹	3 326	7 959	8 541	14 272	11 307	7 801	5 545	21 726	20 399	11 622	11 035	
Turkey ¹	m	1 035	a	1 670	1 670	a	x(9)	x(9)	m	3 909	1 410	
United Kingdom	8 037	6 026	x(5)	x(5)	7 191	x(5)	x(9)	x(9)	11 648	8 917	7 374	
United States	7 896	8 805	9 490	10 468	9 938	m	x(9)	x(9)	22 476	19 842	12 092	
OECD average	4 503	5 548	6 566	7 490	6 927	4 393	~	~	10 526	7 575	6 682	

1. Public institutions only.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2007).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

Table X2.5.
Annual expenditure on educational institutions per student for all services (2004)
In equivalent EUR converted using PPPs for GDP, by level of education, based on full-time equivalents

	Pre-primary education (for children 3 years and older)	Primary education	Secondary education			Post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education (including R&D activities)			All tertiary education excluding R&D activities	Primary to tertiary education	Proportion of students enrolled, based on full-time equivalents in		
			Lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	All secondary education		Tertiary-type B education	Tertiary-type A & advanced research programmes	All tertiary education			Pre-primary education (for children 3 years and older)	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	All tertiary education
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
OECD countries														
Australia	m	5 002	6 709	7 667	7 066	6 901	7 296	12 990	12 155	8 876	6 974	2.9	81.5	15.5
Austria	5 288	6 641	7 767	8 627	8 181	x(4)	8 723	12 367	12 089	8 310	8 490	13.2	71.9	15.0
Belgium	4 257	5 746	x(5)	x(5)	6 713	x(5)	x(9)	x(9)	10 255	6 859	6 945	15.3	71.4	13.2
Canada	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Czech Republic	2 752	2 417	4 130	4 148	4 139	1 897	2 834	6 185	5 847	4 946	3 884	13.3	72.2	14.5
Denmark	4 610	6 998	7 122	8 198	7 663	x(4,9)	x(9)	x(9)	13 185	9 861	8 457	20.5	64.5	15.0
Finland	3 708	4 833	7 723	5 676	6 444	x(5)	7 559	10 831	10 829	6 666	6 753	10.8	71.8	17.4
France	4 276	4 401	6 787	8 559	7 566	3 535	7 892	9 694	9 238	6 384	6 824	17.3	67.7	15.0
Germany	4 754	4 285	5 267	9 057	6 561	9 156	5 554	11 447	10 613	6 689	6 757	13.4	73.1	13.4
Greece	x(2)	3 979	x(5)	x(5)	4 515	4 926	2 207	6 235	4 843	3 915	4 447	x(13)	71.2	28.8
Hungary ¹	3 664	3 327	2 973	3 436	3 197	5 500	4 407	6 234	6 144	4 856	3 747	16.4	71.0	12.7
Iceland	5 295	7 304	7 174	6 348	6 687	x(4,9)	x(9)	x(9)	7 691	m	7 157	12.8	73.7	13.5
Ireland	4 285	4 696	6 012	6 330	6 157	4476	x(9)	x(9)	8 843	6 447	5 814	0.1	82.6	17.3
Italy ¹	5 171	6 400	6 631	6 903	6 792	m	7 255	6 682	6 688	4 167	6 688	11.7	69.6	18.7
Japan	3 416	5 673	6 343	6 827	6 595	x(4,9)	6 598	11 930	10 559	m	7 056	8.4	71.9	18.6
Korea	2 183	3 889	5 245	6 482	5 855	a	3 692	7 447	6 121	5 330	5 191	4.7	67.4	27.9
Luxembourg ¹	x(2)	11 655	15 620	15 355	15 481	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Mexico	1 554	1 467	1 387	2 220	1 664	a	x(9)	x(9)	5 004	4 186	1 843	12.3	80.2	7.5
Netherlands	5 029	5 388	6 883	6 094	6 531	5 737	a	11 991	11 991	7 479	6 927	9.9	76.0	14.1
New Zealand	4 427	4 495	4 619	6 429	5 455	4 687	5 015	8 516	7 678	7 136	5 454	6.0	79.1	14.9
Norway	3 747	7 389	8 206	10 823	9 620	x(5)	x(9)	x(9)	12 987	9 049	9 285	11.5	72.2	16.0
Poland ¹	3 503	2 711	2 444	2 554	2 502	2 725	2 386	3 872	3 821	3 372	2 877	9.2	75.4	15.3
Portugal ¹	3 863	4 054	5 507	5 163	5 342	m	x(9)	x(9)	6 703	m	5 030	7.8	76.2	16.1
Slovak Republic	2 230	1 796	2 069	2 732	2 376	x(4)	x(4)	5 659	5 659	5 144	2 648	12.6	76.5	10.9
Spain	3 998	4 299	x(5)	x(5)	5 803	x(5)	7 242	8 298	8 121	5 935	5 715	16.8	66.3	16.9
Sweden	3 825	6 469	6 786	7 117	6 962	2 976	x(9)	x(9)	14 045	7 235	7 868	14.7	71.8	13.5
Switzerland ¹	3 102	7 422	7 964	13 309	10 544	7 275	5 171	20 260	19 023	10 838	10 290	10.6	77.8	11.6
Turkey ¹	m	970	a	1 565	1 565	a	x(9)	x(9)	m	3 664	1 322	1.6	89.6	8.8
United Kingdom	6 862	5 145	x(5)	x(5)	6 140	x(5)	x(9)	x(9)	9 945	7 614	6 296	4.3	83.5	12.2
United States	6 838	7 626	8 218	9 065	8 607	m	x(9)	x(9)	19 464	17 183	10 472	8.7	72.4	19.0
OECD average	4 105	5 051	5 983	6 827	6 301	3 986	~	~	9 613	6 886	6 115	10.5	74.3	15.5
Partner economies														
Brazil ¹	1 014	1 004	1 015	694	894	a	x(4)	7 811	7 810	7 710	1 128	9.9	87.5	2.6
Chile ²	2 131	1 836	1 823	1 786	1 799	a	3 786	7 006	5 952	m	2 480	8.8	76.6	14.6
Estonia ¹	1 027	2 506	3 099	3 178	3 137	a	3 632	n	3 942	m	2 946	19.2	76.7	4.1
Israel	3 705	4 496	x(5)	x(5)	5 253	3 700	7 511	10 324	9 776	7 596	5 664	16.0	68.0	15.7
Russian Fed. ¹	m	x(5)	x(5)	x(5)	1 398	x(5)	1 613	2 460	2 218	m	1 537	m	m	m
Slovenia ¹	5 515	x(3)	6 433	4 384	5 651	x(4)	x(9)	x(9)	6 937	5 946	5 910	10.4	71.6	18.0

1. Public institutions only.

2. Year of reference 2005.

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2007).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

Table X2.6a.

Reference statistics used in the calculation of teachers' salaries, by level of education (1996, 2005)

		Teachers' salaries in national currency (1996) ¹								
		Primary education			Lower secondary education			Upper secondary education, general programmes		
		Starting salary/ minimum training	Salary after 15 years of experience / minimum training	Salary at top of scale/ minimum training	Starting salary/ minimum training	Salary after 15 years of experience / minimum training	Salary at top of scale/ minimum training	Starting salary/ minimum training	Salary after 15 years of experience / minimum training	Salary at top of scale/ minimum training
OECD countries	Australia	25 693	46 781	46 781	25 693	46 781	46 781	25 693	46 781	46 781
	Austria	19 911	25 522	40 136	20 598	26 791	42 910	21 891	29 334	48 204
	Belgium (Fl.) ²	20 479	27 542	32 721	20 950	29 346	35 781	25 998	37 534	45 119
	Belgium (Fr.) ²	20 479	27 542	32 721	20 950	29 346	35 781	25 998	37 534	45 119
	Czech Republic	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
	Denmark	200 000	244 000	250 000	200 000	244 000	250 000	218 000	310 000	325 000
	England	12 113	20 423	20 423	12 113	20 423	20 423	12 113	20 423	20 423
	Finland	17 660	23 378	24 051	19 846	27 751	28 928	20 519	28 928	30 610
	France	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
	Germany	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
	Greece	10 772	12 854	15 148	11 141	13 223	15 518	11 141	13 223	15 518
	Hungary	341 289	462 618	597 402	341 289	462 618	597 402	435 279	574 067	717 756
	Iceland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Ireland	18 235	28 189	33 362	19 141	29 872	33 679	19 141	29 872	33 679
	Italy	14 939	18 030	21 864	16 213	19 796	24 233	16 213	20 412	25 442
	Japan	3 462 000	5 917 000	8 475 000	3 462 000	5 917 000	8 475 000	3 462 000	5 917 000	8 733 000
	Korea	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
	Luxembourg	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Mexico	29 105	38 606	63 264	37 092	47 174	76 196	m	m	m
	Netherlands	21 772	26 537	32 627	22 925	28 847	35 840	23 120	40 273	47 756
	New Zealand	23 000	39 220	39 220	23 000	39 220	39 220	23 000	39 220	39 220
	Norway	165 228	201 446	204 211	165 228	201 446	204 211	178 752	207 309	222 078
	Poland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Portugal	9 970	15 001	25 902	9 970	15 001	25 902	9 970	15 001	25 902	
Scotland	12 510	20 796	20 796	12 510	20 796	20 796	12 510	20 796	20 796	
Slovak Republic	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Spain	18 609	21 823	27 940	m	m	m	21 582	25 327	31 780	
Sweden	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
Switzerland	65 504	87 585	100 847	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Turkey	w	w	w	a	a	a	w	w	w	
United States	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
Partner economies	Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Chile	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Estonia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Israel	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	Slovenia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	

1. Data on salaries for countries now in the Euro zone are shown in EUR.

2. Data on teachers' salaries for 1996 refer to Belgium.

Source: OECD.

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

Table X2.6a. (continued)
Reference statistics used in the calculation of teachers' salaries, by level of education (1996, 2005)¹

	Teachers' salaries in national currency (2005) ²									GDP deflator 2005 (1996 = 100)
	Primary education			Lower secondary education			Upper secondary education, general programmes			
	Starting salary/ minimum training	Salary after 15 years of experience / minimum training	Salary at top of scale/ minimum training	Starting salary/ minimum training	Salary after 15 years of experience / minimum training	Salary at top of scale/ minimum training	Starting salary/ minimum training	Salary after 15 years of experience / minimum training	Salary at top of scale/ minimum training	
OECD countries										
Australia	43 234	62 240	62 240	43 562	62 384	62 384	43 562	62 384	62 384	130
Austria	23 485	31 050	46 752	24 598	33 635	48 660	24 780	34 265	51 270	111
Belgium (Fl.)	25 280	35 417	43 185	25 280	35 417	43 185	31 375	45 301	54 459	117
Belgium (Fr.)	23 970	33 598	40 984	24 066	33 973	41 621	29 995	43 704	52 719	117
Czech Republic	262 181	343 266	408 694	262 181	343 266	408 694	266 417	349 521	416 924	142
Denmark	294 528	332 015	332 015	294 528	332 015	332 015	289 274	404 229	404 229	121
England	18 558	27 123	27 123	18 558	27 123	27 123	18 558	27 123	27 123	125
Finland	27 020	31 490	31 490	31 360	37 080	37 080	33 700	42 120	42 120	114
France	21 109	28 395	41 896	23 381	30 667	44 280	23 608	30 895	44 530	114
Germany	35 656	44 370	46 264	36 994	45 534	47 536	40 008	49 048	51 249	107
Greece	17 640	21 476	25 802	17 640	21 476	25 802	17 640	21 476	25 802	141
Hungary	1 470 996	1 944 576	2 574 420	1 470 996	1 944 576	2 574 420	1 706 028	2 432 388	3 175 116	209
Iceland	2 275 524	2 573 556	3 010 140	2 275 524	2 573 556	3 010 140	2 447 000	3 014 000	3 198 000	139
Ireland	28 127	46 591	52 796	28 127	46 591	52 796	28 127	46 591	52 796	145
Italy	20 862	25 234	30 694	22 484	27 487	33 703	22 484	28 259	35 238	126
Japan	3 335 000	6 236 000	7 956 000	3 335 000	6 236 000	7 956 000	3 335 000	6 237 000	8 192 000	90
Korea	23 211 000	39 712 000	63 762 000	23 115 000	39 616 000	63 666 000	23 115 000	39 616 000	63 666 000	125
Luxembourg	45 123	62 139	91 966	65 007	81 258	112 936	65 007	81 258	112 936	129
Mexico	94 282	124 082	205 700	120 878	157 816	260 864	m	m	m	244
Netherlands	28 636	37 210	41 568	29 617	40 880	45 547	29 913	54 712	60 348	125
New Zealand	28 419	54 979	54 979	28 419	54 979	54 979	28 419	54 979	54 979	122
Norway	277 032	309 480	344 664	277 032	309 480	344 664	296 508	333 492	361 488	148
Poland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	164
Portugal	13 905	22 775	35 731	13 905	22 775	35 731	13 905	22 775	35 731	134
Scotland	18 694	29 827	29 827	18 694	29 827	29 827	18 694	29 827	29 827	125
Slovak Republic	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	162
Spain	24 169	28 122	35 382	27 199	31 561	39 390	27 784	32 293	40 313	136
Sweden	241 200	283 200	328 700	246 000	290 400	332 400	261 000	313 600	356 600	112
Switzerland	69 749	90 483	109 622	80 203	103 037	124 731	94 308	120 602	143 934	105
Turkey	15 703 400 000	17 166 140 000	18 960 140 000	a	a	a	15 939 800 000	17 402 540 000	19 196 540 000	2 353
United States	33 521	40 734	m	32 225	41 090	m	32 367	41 044	m	120
Partner economies										
Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Chile	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Estonia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Israel	46 240	56 731	78 966	46 240	56 731	78 966	46 240	56 731	78 966	134
Russian Fed.	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Slovenia	15 156	17 939	19 083	15 156	17 939	19 082	15 156	17 939	19 083	m

1. For the computation of teachers' salaries in equivalent USD shown in Indicator D3, teachers' salaries are converted from national currencies to USD using January 2004 PPPs for GDP and adjusted for inflation where necessary. Teachers' salaries in equivalent USD based on January 2004 PPPs for final consumption are shown in table X2.6b of Annex 2.

2. Data on salaries for countries now in the Euro zone are shown in EUR.

Source: OECD.

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

Table X2.6b.
Reference statistics used in the calculation of teachers' salaries (1996, 2005)

	Purchasing power parity for GDP (PPP) (2004) ¹	Purchasing power parity for GDP (PPP) (2005) ¹	Purchasing power parity for GDP (PPP) (January 2005) ¹	Gross domestic product (in millions of local currency, calendar year 2005) ¹	Total population in thousands (calendar year 2005)	GDP per capita (in equivalent USD, calendar year 2005) ²	Reference year for 2005 salary data	Adjustments for inflation (2005)	
OECD countries	Australia	1.36	1.38	1.37	965 969	20 474 000	34 240	2005	0.98
	Austria	0.87	0.87	0.87	245 103	8 233 306	34 393	2004/2005	1.00
	Belgium (Fl.) ³	0.86	0.86	0.86	298 180	10 473 901	32 996	Jan 2005	1.00
	Belgium (Fr.) ³	0.86	0.86	0.86	298 180	10 473 901	32 996	2004/2005	1.00
	Czech Republic	14.03	14.08	14.06	2 970 261	10 234 092	20 606	2004/2005	1.00
	Denmark	8.40	8.40	8.40	1 551 967	5 419 000	34 091	2005	0.98
	England ⁴	0.62	0.62	0.62	1 224 461	60 218 000	32 860	Jan 2005	1.00
	Finland	0.97	0.97	0.97	157 377	5 245 100	30 959	01 oct. 2004	1.00
	France	0.92	0.90	0.91	1 710 024	62 702 400	30 266	2004/2005	1.00
	Germany	0.89	0.88	0.89	2 241 000	82 464 000	30 777	2004/2005	1.00
	Greece	0.69	0.69	0.69	228 156	11 103 924	29 578	2004	1.02
	Hungary	124.05	124.90	124.47	22 026 763	10 087 452	17 483	May 2005	1.00
	Iceland	94.02	94.55	94.29	1 012 201	295 864	36 183	2004/2005	1.00
	Ireland	1.00	1.00	1.00	161 163	4 148 662	38 850	2004/2005	1.00
	Italy	0.86	0.86	0.86	1 417 241	58 530 300	28 094	2005	1.00
	Japan	133.10	127.52	130.31	501 402 600	127 773 000	30 773	2004/2005	1.00
	Korea	782.19	755.82	769.01	806 621 900	48 294 000	22 098	2005	1.00
	Luxembourg	0.92	0.92	0.92	29 396	457 300	70 244	2004/2005	1.00
	Mexico	7.31	7.48	7.39	8 369 246	105 300 000	10 627	2004/2005	1.00
	Netherlands	0.90	0.88	0.89	505 646	16 316 000	35 120	2004/2005	1.00
	New Zealand	1.47	1.46	1.47	155 885	4 101 000	25 950	2005	0.99
	Norway	8.93	8.73	8.83	1 903 841	4 622 000	47 207	2004/2005	1.00
	Poland	1.85	1.85	1.85	979 191	38 161 000	13 894	2003/2004	1.00
	Portugal	0.71	0.70	0.71	147 787	10 549 424	19 889	2004/2005	1.00
	Scotland ⁴	0.62	0.62	0.62	1 224 461	60 218 000	32 860	2004/2005	1.00
	Slovak Republic	17.19	17.09	17.14	1 471 131	5 387 099	15 983	2002/2003	1.00
Spain	0.76	0.76	0.76	905 455	43 398 200	27 400	2004/2005	1.00	
Sweden	9.18	9.21	9.19	2 670 547	9 030 000	32 111	2005	1.00	
Switzerland	1.73	1.70	1.72	455 594	7 501 000	35 650	2005	1.00	
Turkey	831471.00	876766.00	854119	487 202	72 065 000	7 711	2005	0.97	
United States	1.00	1.00	1.00	12 397 900	296 677 000	41 789	2004/2005	1.00	
Partner economies	Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Chile	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Estonia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Israel	3.16	3.12	3.14	553 970	6 909 000	25 670	2004/2005	1.00
	Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
	Slovenia	0.60	0.60	0.60	27 625	2 001 000	22 908	2004/2005	1.00

1. Data on PPPs and GDP for countries now in the Euro zone are shown in EUR.

2. GDP per capita in national currencies (2005) has been calculated from total population (2005) and total GDP (2005), and has been converted to USD using PPPs for GDP (2005). These data are available in this table.

3. Data on gross domestic product and total population refer to Belgium.

4. Data on gross domestic product and total population refer to the United Kingdom.

Adjustments for inflation are used if the reference year deviates from 2004/2005 and the inflation between the actual reference year and 2004/2005 would deviate more than 1 per cent.

Source: OECD.

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

Table X2.6c.
Teachers' salaries (2005)

Annual statutory teachers' salaries in public institutions at starting salary, after 15 years of experience and at the top of the scale by level of education, in equivalent EUR converted using PPPs

	Primary education				Lower secondary education				Upper secondary education			
	Starting salary/ minimum training	Salary after 15 years of experience / minimum training	Salary at top of scale / minimum training	Ratio of salary after 15 years of experience to GDP per capita	Starting salary/ minimum training	Salary after 15 years of experience / minimum training	Salary at top of scale / minimum training	Ratio of salary after 15 years of experience to GDP per capita	Starting salary/ minimum training	Salary after 15 years of experience / minimum training	Salary at top of scale / minimum training	Ratio of salary after 15 years of experience to GDP per capita
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
OECD countries												
Australia	27 093	39 003	39 003	1.30	27 298	39 093	39 093	1.30	27 298	39 093	39 093	1.30
Austria	23 789	31 452	47 357	1.04	24 917	34 071	49 290	1.13	25 101	34 708	51 934	1.15
Belgium (Fl.)	25 699	36 004	43 901	1.24	25 699	36 004	43 901	1.24	31 895	46 052	55 361	1.59
Belgium (Fr.)	24 368	34 155	41 663	1.18	24 465	34 537	42 310	1.19	30 492	44 428	53 592	1.53
Czech Republic	16 378	21 443	25 530	1.19	16 378	21 443	25 530	1.19	16 642	21 834	26 044	1.21
Denmark	30 306	34 164	34 164	1.14	30 306	34 164	34 164	1.14	29 766	41 594	41 594	1.39
England	26 333	38 487	38 487	1.33	26 333	38 487	38 487	1.33	26 333	38 487	38 487	1.33
Finland	24 414	28 453	28 453	1.05	28 335	33 504	33 504	1.23	30 450	38 057	38 057	1.40
France	20 380	27 415	40 450	1.03	22 574	29 609	42 752	1.11	22 793	29 829	42 993	1.12
Germany	35 229	43 838	45 710	1.62	36 551	44 989	46 967	1.66	39 529	48 461	50 635	1.79
Greece	22 673	27 603	33 164	1.06	22 673	27 603	33 164	1.06	22 673	27 603	33 164	1.06
Hungary	10 376	13 716	18 159	0.89	10 376	13 716	18 159	0.89	12 034	17 157	22 396	1.12
Iceland	21 189	23 965	28 030	0.75	21 189	23 965	28 030	0.75	22 786	28 066	29 779	0.88
Ireland	24 758	41 010	46 472	1.20	24 758	41 010	46 472	1.20	24 758	41 010	46 472	1.20
Italy	21 269	25 726	31 293	1.04	22 923	28 023	34 360	1.14	22 923	28 810	35 925	1.17
Japan	22 470	42 017	53 606	1.56	22 470	42 017	53 606	1.56	22 470	42 023	55 196	1.56
Korea	26 501	45 340	72 799	2.34	26 391	45 231	72 690	2.33	26 391	45 231	72 690	2.33
Luxembourg	43 214	59 510	88 075	0.96	62 257	77 820	108 158	1.26	62 257	77 820	108 158	1.26
Mexico	11 197	14 736	24 430	1.58	14 356	18 743	30 981	2.01	m	m	m	m
Netherlands	28 267	36 731	41 032	1.19	29 235	40 353	44 960	1.31	29 527	54 007	59 570	1.75
New Zealand	16 744	32 393	32 393	1.42	16 744	32 393	32 393	1.42	16 744	32 393	32 393	1.42
Norway	27 554	30 781	34 280	0.74	27 554	30 781	34 280	0.74	29 491	33 169	35 954	0.80
Poland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Portugal	17 300	28 337	44 457	1.62	17 300	28 337	44 457	1.62	17 300	28 337	44 457	1.62
Scotland	26 527	42 324	42 324	1.47	26 527	42 324	42 324	1.47	26 527	42 324	42 324	1.47
Slovak Republic	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Spain	27 962	32 535	40 935	1.35	31 468	36 514	45 572	1.52	32 144	37 361	46 640	1.55
Sweden	23 033	27 044	31 389	0.96	23 492	27 731	31 742	0.98	24 924	29 947	34 053	1.06
Switzerland	35 697	46 308	56 104	1.48	41 047	52 733	63 836	1.68	48 266	61 723	73 664	1.97
Turkey	15 724	17 189	18 985	2.54	a	a	a	a	15 961	17 426	19 222	2.57
United States	29 431	35 764	m	0.97	28 294	36 077	m	0.98	28 419	36 037	m	0.98
OECD average	24 341	33 015	40 094	1.28	26 140	35 403	43 007	1.30	27 353	37 964	45 550	1.41
EU19 average	24 857	33 155	40 159	1.19	26 661	35 276	42 435	1.25	27 793	38 307	45 887	1.36
Partner economies												
Brazil	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Chile	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Estonia	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Israel	12 921	15 852	22 065	0.70	12 921	15 852	22 065	0.70	12 921	15 852	22 065	0.70
Russian Federation	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Slovenia	22 080	26 134	27 801	1.30	22 080	26 134	27 801	1.30	22 080	26 134	27 801	1.30

Source: OECD. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2007).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

Table X2.7
Tax revenue of main headings as percentage of GDP, 2004

	Income & Profits	Social Security	Payroll	Property	Goods & Services	Other
OECD countries						
Australia	18.2	~	1.4	2.7	8.9	~
Austria	12.5	14.4	2.6	0.6	12.0	0.4
Belgium	17.4	14.1	~	1.8	11.3	0.0
Canada	15.6	5.1	0.7	3.4	8.7	0.1
Czech Republic	9.7	16.2	~	0.4	12.0	0.0
Denmark ¹	29.5	1.2	0.2	1.8	16.0	0.0
Finland	17.1	11.9	~	1.1	14.0	0.0
France ¹	10.1	16.1	1.1	3.3	11.1	1.6
Germany	9.5	14.1	~	0.9	10.1	0.0
Greece	8.2	12.1	~	1.5	13.0	~
Hungary	9.0	11.5	0.9	0.9	15.5	0.3
Iceland	17.0	3.2	~	2.5	15.9	0.1
Ireland	11.8	4.5	0.2	2.1	11.4	~
Italy	12.9	12.5	~	2.5	10.8	2.3
Japan	8.5	10.0	~	2.6	5.3	0.1
Korea	6.9	5.1	0.1	2.8	8.9	0.9
Luxembourg	12.6	10.7	~	3.0	11.5	0.1
Mexico	4.7	3.1	0.2	0.3	10.5	0.1
Netherlands	9.2	13.8	~	2.0	12.0	0.2
New Zealand	21.7	~	~	1.8	12.0	~
Norway ¹	20.3	9.5	~	1.1	13.1	~
Poland	6.1	14.0	0.3	1.3	12.4	~
Portugal ¹	8.3	11.0	~	1.6	13.3	0.2
Slovak Republic ¹	5.7	11.9	~	0.6	12.1	~
Spain ¹	9.8	12.1	~	2.8	9.8	0.2
Sweden	19.0	14.3	2.4	1.6	13.0	0.1
Switzerland	12.7	7.1	~	2.5	6.9	~
Turkey	6.9	7.5	~	1.0	14.9	1.0
United Kingdom	13.2	6.8	~	4.3	11.5	~
United States	11.1	6.7	~	3.1	4.7	~
OECD Average	12.5	9.4	0.3	1.9	11.4	0.2

1. The total tax revenues have been reduced by the amount of capital transfer. The capital transfer has been allocated between tax headings in proportion to the report tax revenue.

Source: OECD REVENUE STATISTICS 1965-2005 – ISBN9264028129 – © OECD 2006 (Table 6).

Please refer to the Reader's Guide for information concerning the symbols replacing missing data.

General notes

Definitions

Gross domestic product (GDP) refers to the producers' value of the gross outputs of resident producers, including distributive trades and transport, less the value of purchasers' intermediate consumption plus import duties. GDP is expressed in local money (in millions). For countries which provide this information for a reference year that is different from the calendar year (such as Australia and New Zealand), adjustments are made by linearly weighting their GDP between two adjacent national reference years to match the calendar year.

The **GDP deflator** is obtained by dividing the GDP expressed at current prices by the GDP expressed at constant prices. This provides an indication of the relative price level in a country. Data are based on the year 1995.

GDP per capita is the gross domestic product (in equivalent USD converted using PPPs) divided by the population.

Purchasing power parity exchange rates (PPP) are the currency exchange rates that equalise the purchasing power of different currencies. This means that a given sum of money when converted into different currencies at the PPP rates will buy the same basket of goods and services in all countries. In other words, PPPs are the rates of currency conversion which eliminate the differences in price levels among countries. Thus, when expenditure on GDP for different countries is converted into a common currency by means of PPPs, it is, in effect, expressed at the same set of international prices so that comparisons between countries reflect only differences in the volume of goods and services purchased.

Total public expenditure as used for the calculation of the education indicators, corresponds to the non-repayable current and capital expenditure of all levels of government. Current expenditure includes final consumption expenditure (*e.g.*, compensation of employees, consumption intermediate goods and services, consumption of fixed capital, and military expenditure), property income paid, subsidies, and other current transfers paid (*e.g.*, social security, social assistance, pensions and other welfare benefits). Capital expenditure is spending to acquire and/or improve fixed capital assets, land, intangible assets, government stocks, and non-military, non-financial assets, and spending to finance net capital transfers.

Sources

The 2007 edition of the *National Accounts of OECD Countries: Main Aggregates*, Volume I.

The theoretical framework underpinning national accounts has been provided for many years by the United Nations' publication *A System of National Accounts*, which was released in 1968. An updated version was released in 1993 (commonly referred to as SNA93).

OECD Analytical Data Base, January 2007.

Annex

3

SOURCES, METHODS
AND TECHNICAL NOTES

Annex 3 on sources and methods is available
in electronic form only. It can be found at:
www.oecd.org/edu/eag2007

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READER'S GUIDE

Coverage of the statistics

Although a lack of data still limits the scope of the indicators in many countries, the coverage extends, in principle, to the entire national education system (within the national territory) regardless of the ownership or sponsorship of the institutions concerned and regardless of education delivery mechanisms. With one exception described below, all types of students and all age groups are meant to be included: children (including students with special needs), adults, nationals, foreigners, as well as students in open distance learning, in special education programmes or in educational programmes organised by ministries other than the Ministry of Education, provided the main aim of the programme is the educational development of the individual. However, vocational and technical training in the workplace, with the exception of combined school and work-based programmes that are explicitly deemed to be parts of the education system, is not included in the basic education expenditure and enrolment data.

Educational activities classified as “adult” or “non-regular” are covered, provided that the activities involve studies or have a subject matter content similar to “regular” education studies or that the underlying programmes lead to potential qualifications similar to corresponding regular educational programmes. Courses for adults that are primarily for general interest, personal enrichment, leisure or recreation are excluded.

Calculation of international means

For many indicators an OECD average is presented and for some an OECD total.

The OECD average is calculated as the unweighted mean of the data values of all OECD countries for which data are available or can be estimated. The OECD average therefore refers to an average of data values at the level of the national systems and can be used to answer the question of how an indicator value for a given country compares with the value for a typical or average country. It does not take into account the absolute size of the education system in each country.

The OECD total is calculated as a weighted mean of the data values of all OECD countries for which data are available or can be estimated. It reflects the value for a given indicator when the OECD area is considered as a whole. This approach is taken for the purpose of comparing, for example, expenditure charts for individual countries with those of the entire OECD area for which valid data are available, with this area considered as a single entity.

Note that both the OECD average and the OECD total can be significantly affected by missing data. Given the relatively small number of countries, no statistical methods are used to compensate for this. In cases where a category is not applicable (code “a”) in a country or where the data value is negligible (code “n”) for the corresponding calculation, the value zero is imputed for the purpose of calculating OECD averages. In cases where both the numerator and the denominator of a ratio are not applicable (code “a”) for a certain country, this country is not included in the OECD average.

For financial tables using 1995 data, both the OECD average and OECD total are calculated for countries providing both 1995 and 2004 data. This allows comparison of the OECD average and OECD total over time with no distortion due to the exclusion of certain countries in the different years.

For many indicators an EU19 average is also presented. It is calculated as the unweighted mean of the data values of the 19 OECD countries that are members of the European Union for which data are available or can be estimated. These 19 countries are Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

■ **Classification of levels of education**

The classification of the levels of education is based on the revised International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-97). The biggest change between the revised ISCED and the former ISCED (ISCED-76) is the introduction of a multi-dimensional classification framework, allowing for the alignment of the educational content of programmes using multiple classification criteria. ISCED is an instrument for compiling statistics on education internationally and distinguishes among six levels of education. The glossary available at www.oecd.org/edu/eag2007 describes in detail the ISCED levels of education, and Annex 1 shows corresponding typical graduation ages of the main educational programmes by ISCED level.

■ **Symbols for missing data**

Six symbols are employed in the tables and charts to denote missing data:

- a* Data is not applicable because the category does not apply.
- c* There are too few observations to provide reliable estimates (*i.e.* there are fewer than 3% of students for this cell or too few schools for valid inferences). However, these statistics were included in the calculation of cross-country averages.
- m* Data is not available.
- n* Magnitude is either negligible or zero.
- w* Data has been withdrawn at the request of the country concerned.
- x* Data included in another category or column of the table (*e.g.* *x*(2) means that data are included in column 2 of the table).
- ~ Average is not comparable with other levels of education.

■ **Further resources**

The website www.oecd.org/edu/eag2007 provides a rich source of information on the methods employed for the calculation of the indicators, the interpretation of the indicators in the respective national contexts and the data sources involved. The website also provides access to the data underlying the indicators as well as to a comprehensive glossary for technical terms used in this publication.

Any post-production changes to this publication are listed at www.oecd.org/edu/eag2007.

The website www.pisa.oecd.org provides information on the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), on which many of the indicators in this publication draw.

Education at a Glance uses the OECD's StatLinks service. Below each table and chart in *Education at a Glance 2007* is a url which leads to a corresponding Excel workbook containing the underlying data for the indicator. These urls are stable and will remain unchanged over time. In addition, readers of the *Education at a Glance* e-book will be able to click directly on these links and the workbook will open in a separate window.

Codes used for territorial entities

These codes are used in certain charts. Country or territorial entity names are used in the text. Note that in the text the Flemish Community of Belgium is referred to as "Belgium (Fl.," and the French Community of Belgium as "Belgium (Fr.)."

AUS Australia	ITA Italy
AUT Austria	JPN Japan
BEL Belgium	KOR Korea
BFL Belgium (Flemish Community)	LUX Luxembourg
BFR Belgium (French Community)	MEX Mexico
BRA Brazil	NLD Netherlands
CAN Canada	NZL New Zealand
CHL Chile	NOR Norway
CZE Czech Republic	POL Poland
DNK Denmark	PRT Portugal
ENG England	RUS Russian Federation
EST Estonia	SCO Scotland
FIN Finland	SVK Slovak Republic
FRA France	SVN Slovenia
DEU Germany	ESP Spain
GRC Greece	SWE Sweden
HUN Hungary	CHE Switzerland
ISL Iceland	TUR Turkey
IRL Ireland	UKM United Kingdom
ISR Israel	USA United States

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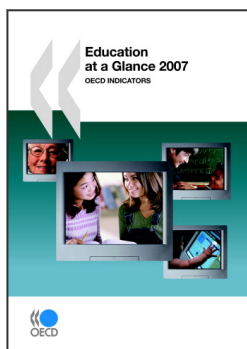
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